

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 5 and ending at page 1, line 12 to read, as follows.

The present invention relates to an image forming apparatus in which an electrophotographic process or an electrostatic recording processing is used and a developing device for use in the image forming apparatus, particularly to image forming apparatuses such as a copying machine, printer, and facsimile machine, [[FAX,]] and a developing device for use in the image forming apparatus

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 22 and ending at page 5, line 7 to read, as follows.

First, a schematic constitution of an image forming portion in the image forming apparatus according to the present invention will briefly be described with reference to FIG. 4. In the present embodiment a copying machine will be described as an example of the image forming apparatus, but the present invention can also be applied to image forming apparatuses such as a printer and facsimile machine. [[FAX.]] Additionally, the image forming apparatus to which the present invention can be applied is not limited to the image forming apparatus shown in FIG. 4. The present invention can also be applied to the image forming apparatus whose constitution is variously changed.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 9, line 3 and ending at page 9, line 17 to read, as follows.

Additionally, the abutment rollers 29, 30 are disposed on opposite ends in the longitudinal direction of the first and second developing sleeves 23, 24, respectively. By the abutment rollers 29, 30 being disposed on the opposite ends of the first and second developing sleeves 23, 24, the peripheral surfaces of the photosensitive member 1 and first developing sleeve 23, or the peripheral surfaces of the photosensitive member 1 and second developing sleeve 24 are disposed in parallel with each other in the longitudinal direction of the developing sleeve, and the aforementioned gap becomes constant. Therefore, the longitudinal direction of the photosensitive member 1 is substantially the same as the longitudinal direction of the first and second developing sleeve 23, 24.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 11, line 10 and ending at page 11, line 22 to read, as follows.

Here, the abutment roller 29 of the first developing sleeve 23 and the abutment roller 30 of the second developing sleeve 24 are rotatably supported with an interval, indicated by the reference character [[sign]] “a”, formed therebetween as shown in FIG. 2 in such a manner that the rollers are prevented from being superposed upon each other in the axial direction (longitudinal direction). In this constitution, the first developing sleeve 23 can be as close to the second developing sleeve 24 as possible. Therefore, the layer thickness of the developer on the second developing sleeve 24 can effectively be regulated by the first developing sleeve 23, and the developing device 21 can be miniaturized.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 12, line 22 and ending at page 13, line 11 to read, as follows.

FIG. 3 is a side view of the developing device 21, and an explanatory view of pressing means for the rocking members 31, 32 in the developing device 21. As shown in FIG. 3, the rocking member 31 supported on the shaft of the first developing sleeve 23 supports the second developing sleeve 24 at the predetermined distance, and a pressing member 39 as pressing means uses the shaft of the first developing sleeve 23 as a support to press the second developing sleeve 24 toward the photosensitive member 1. Additionally, the pressing member 39 is similarly disposed on the side of the rocking member 32 disposed opposite to the rocking member 31, and constituted to perform independent rocking/pressing operations on the respective sides. Therefore, parallelism with [[to]] the photosensitive member of the second developing sleeve can satisfactorily be maintained.